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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 14 1917.

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CIRCUMFERENCE.	CIRCUMFERENCE.	CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

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HONGKONG, APRIL 1, 1912.

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

### THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

KAISER'S IMPORTANT  
CONCESSIONS.

AMSTERDAM, July 13.

The Kaiser has made an important  
concession to the democratic agitation.  
He has ordered that the Equal  
Franchise Bill shall be submitted to the  
Prussian Diet in time to enable the next  
election to be held in accordance with  
the new franchise, thus modifying his  
previous decision that reforms should  
only operate after the war.

CHANGE OF THE GERMAN  
CONSTITUTION IMPENDING.

AMSTERDAM, July 13.

A message from Berlin states that the  
Crown Prince attended a second Crown  
Council on Wednesday.

The fact that the Kaiser summoned  
him is regarded as proving that the  
Kaiser has consented to a change of Con-  
stitution. It is stated that the Minister,  
Dr. Loebe, advised the Kaiser to dismiss  
all the Ministers in order to give  
a new Chancellor a free hand, and this  
led to the report that Dr. von Bethman-  
Hollweg is also resigning. It appears  
certain that the Ministerial posts will  
be divided between the different parties,  
instead of being confined to the Bureau-  
crats.

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

MORE SHELLS ON RHEIMS.

LONDON, July 12.

A French communique states:—  
There was rather lively reciprocal  
artillery activity in the Alilles, Pantheon  
and Moronvilliers regions.

The enemy fired 100 shells on Rheims.

LONDON, July 13.

A French communique reports:—  
The artillery struggle was particularly  
active during the night, in the region  
of St. Quentin and the Pantheon, and  
on both banks of the Meuse.

### THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

REACHING OUT TOWARDS  
LEMBERG.

PETROGRAD, July 13.

Now that the river Lomnitsa has  
been crossed, the eyes of General  
Korniloff's Cossacks are turned in the  
direction of the great railway centre of  
Stry.

Two distinct movements are pro-  
ceeding one to the north behind Hali-  
cz, the other on the upper Luvka in the  
direction of Dolina, for the purpose of  
covering the former.

It is believed that the defences at  
Lemberg are strong on the east and  
north-east, but weaker on the south.

Meanwhile, a German attack on the  
northern front is expected.

### THE MESOPOTAMIA AFFAIR.

A STATUTORY TRIBUNAL TO  
BE APPOINTED.

LONDON, July 13.

In the House of Commons, during  
the debate on the Mesopotamia Com-  
mission Report, towards the end of the  
evening Mr. Balfour announced that  
the Government would adopt the  
alternative proposal mentioned by the  
Attorney General for a Statutory  
Tribunal.

Mr. Chamberlain, referring to the  
earlier move to Bagdad, warmly  
repudiated the charge that Ministers,  
for political reasons, deliberately set  
men on a hazardous gamble. He  
defended Lord Hardinge against whom  
the gravest allegation was that he  
trusted the military affairs implicitly  
to the military advisers sent him.  
The debate stands adjourned.

### SIR EDWARD CARSON.

LONDON, July 13.

Several newspapers state that Sir  
Edward Carson will probably enter the  
War Cabinet, relinquishing his post at  
the Admiralty.

### GERMANY'S CHANGE OF FRONT.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, July 13.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at the  
Mansion House in reply to the  
City's congratulatory address on the  
success of his visit to America, said  
that it was interesting and almost  
amusing to a cynic to observe how  
the German aims had changed with  
the changing fortunes of the war.  
They were now, through an obedient  
Press, trying to persuade the world  
that they were engaged in a defen-  
sive war—(laughter)—that the world,  
in 1914, came to the conclusion,  
from the most narrow, most selfish  
and most sordid of motives, that that  
was the time when Germany should  
be crushed; and that at the present  
time, hordes of hungry plunderers  
were attacking this peace loving and  
cultured nation, for purposes of  
aggrandisement. That was the  
legend now being spread in Germany  
and neutral countries. A more pre-  
posterous and ludicrous doctrine was  
inconceivable. Let anyone, said Mr.  
Balfour, who wanted to know the  
spirit animating Germany before and  
during the first months of the war,  
read the German leading articles,  
and above all, study the German  
preacher at that date. But he would  
give a concrete instance of when it  
dawned on the German statesman-  
ship that Great Britain would not  
allow France to be crushed. It tried  
to buy off Great Britain by im-  
pudently suggesting that if Germany  
were allowed a free hand she would  
guarantee that French European  
territory would not be diminished.  
The natural question to be asked  
was, "What exactly do you mean.  
Will you guarantee the French  
Colonies?" "No," was the Ger-  
man reply, "we will not guarantee  
that."

Even a child, he said, could see  
what that meant, namely, that  
victorious Germany might impose  
any indemnity, any commercial  
treaties, and in addition to making  
France helpless and subservient, all  
the French Colonies were to be at  
Germany's disposal. That, added  
Mr. Balfour, is all on record. Let  
us hear, he continued, no more of  
Germany fighting only for self  
defence. Germany would never be  
able in our lifetime to shake off the  
load of hatred and disgust which, not  
merely her aims, but her methods,  
had excited. (Cheers.)  
(Message incomplete.)

### NATIONAL WAR SAVINGS.

TRIBUTE BY MR. LLOYD  
GEORGE.

LONDON, July 13.

Mr. Lloyd George has written to the  
Chairman of the National War Savings  
Committee, thanking the Committee for  
its efforts, and also paying a tribute to  
the success of the "National Food  
Economy." The Premier adds that he  
has every hope that the people of Great  
Britain will be able to claim that they  
accomplished of their own free will  
what other countries could only achieve  
by compulsion. What the Committee  
has done is illustrated by the figures of  
bread. Thus, the Paddington con-  
sumption had dropped 25 to 30 per  
cent in two months. At Whitechapel the  
bread sales for the week ending May 12  
were 461,839 pounds, as compared with  
380,404 pounds during the week end-  
ing June 2. At Brighton the reduction  
was 20 per cent. Reading, 25 per cent,  
and Portsmouth reports that 130,000  
pounds less were sold during the last  
week in May as compared with the last  
week in April. A further reduction of  
78,840 pounds had been achieved  
during June.

(Continued on Page 5.)







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The Best Remedy known for  
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Acts like a charm in  
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Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; always irritates the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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PROPRIETORS  
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Telegraphic Address  
"MERION" HONGKONG.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

**TUESDAY,**  
the 17th July, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee Road Street.

**VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, PICTURES, etc., etc.**

As follows:—  
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dining Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electric Plated Ware, etc.

2 Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Overmantel Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also  
Tennis Rackets and Netting, Porcelain Cigar Cabinet, Enamelled Bath, Carpets (New and second hand), Peralambors, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)  
TAMM—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers  
Hongkong, July 11, 1917. 1918

**DAIRY-FARM NEWS.**

**CORNEB BEEF**  
AND  
**CORNEB PORK.**

Supplied in Kilo and Half-Ham.

Export to Straits Settlements.

**AUCTIONS.**

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & CO. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

**TUESDAY,**  
the 31st day of July, 1917,  
at his Sales Rooms,  
DUNDON STREET.

**THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY** situate at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot

The property consists of:—  
"The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as 'Lysholt,' 104 The Peak, situate near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 19,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1894.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grief, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

**GEO. P. LAMBERT,**  
Auctioneer  
Hongkong, April 30, 1917. 1748

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WILKINSON & CO. in pursuance of an Order

of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

**MONDAY,**  
the 27th day of August, 1917,  
at his Sales Rooms,  
DUNDON STREET,  
Hongkong.

ALL the piece of ground situate at Yaumati, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 900.

In One Lot

The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4800 square feet.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May 1899.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$80.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors for the Liquidator, or to the undersigned.

**GEO. P. LAMBERT,**  
Auctioneer  
Hongkong, May 23, 1917. 1839

**INTIMATIONS**

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.**

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an interim dividend of 22.50 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June, 1917, at rate of 2 1/2 per dollar.

The dividend will be payable on and after Monday the 13th August, 1917, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 30th July to SATURDAY the 11th August, 1917 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
N. J. STABE,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, July 12, 1917. 1955

**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars and half pence per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be payable on THURSDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1946

**THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.**

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1917, will be payable on THURSDAY, 26th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 18th to THURSDAY the 26th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
A. SHELTON HOOPER,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 10, 1917. 1947

**THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.**

**ST. JOHN'S HALL.**

**THE SENIOR HOSTEL** for the Residence of Students at HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

Applications for Rooms for September should be made now to—  
The Acting Warden,  
St. John's Hall,  
University, Hongkong.  
Hongkong, June 12, 1917. 1908

**LESSONS IN CHINESE.**

MR. LI HONG FAN, a Chinese graduate, holds a B.A. degree from the University of London and is a member of the Chinese Language Association, London. He has been teaching Chinese for many years and is well qualified to give instruction in the Chinese language and literature. He will give lessons in Chinese language and literature, and also in the Chinese characters and grammar. The lessons will be given in English and Chinese. The fee for the course is \$10 per term. The course will be given on Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon. The first lesson will be given on Saturday, July 14, 1917. The course will continue for six weeks. The fee for the course is \$10 per term. The course will be given on Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 12 noon. The first lesson will be given on Saturday, July 14, 1917. The course will continue for six weeks. The fee for the course is \$10 per term.

## TUAN'S INDICTMENT OF CHANG HSUN.

### THE GREATEST TRAITOR THE REPUBLIC HAS SEEN.

General Tuan Chi-jui issued the following Manifesto:—  
"It is with feelings of the most acute dejection that I, Chui-jui, as Commander-in-Chief of the Punitive Expedition, send this Manifesto to the world to prove the righteousness of the cause which I have espoused.  
It is a great misfortune to the Republic of China that disasters of a very astonishing type have visited this country. Chang Hsun, playing the part of iniquitous traitor, has profited by the opportunities of the hour to usurp the powers of administration. The event of the 1st inst. cut at the very root of national existence and has thrown the metropolis into chaos, which has indeed provoked the wrath of Heaven and the hatred of all men. Chang Hsun's life is full of misdeeds as a result of his shallow education and disgraceful character, and the means by which he has risen to power would make any self-respecting man blush. Even since the inauguration of the Republic, he has stationed troops at strategic points and set at defiance the orders of the Central Government to which he has been making exorbitant demands for funds to maintain his troops. The behaviour of the latter has been notoriously lawless so that travellers would eagerly keep away from places where they have been stationed. It is by illegitimate methods that the traitor and his subordinates have grown fat with unjust gains and these scandals are too well known to require much comment.  
Owing to the troubled times through which the country has been passing, he has not been made to account for his transgressions. In the recent political developments he saw his opportunity of preparing himself to commit the act of high treason while pretending to offer his services as a mediator. He pressed the President to issue a mandate asking him to come up to the Capital, which he did with his brutal soldiers. Before his departing for and after his arrival at the Capital he has again and again declared his loyalty to the Republic. Following the dissolution of Parliament and the withdrawal of the troops of the Tachung, he has violated all his solemn promises and become the greatest traitor the Republic has ever seen. In the series of documents that have been published in the form of Imperial Decrees purporting to have emanated from the boy Emperor and in the numerous memorials that were supposed to have been submitted in support of the Imperial restoration as if such has been the popular wish of the people. Chang Hsun has made a false calculation of the confidence which the public would repose in such transparent acts of forgery. It was, at midnight that Chang Hsun, aided by his evil associates, held a secret conference, at which the Military and Police authorities of the Capital were forced against their wishes to agree to his plot. Taking Kang Yu-wei with him, he made his appearance at the Palace of the T'ing House attempting to get through his plot by violence. The Imperial tutor entreated Chang Hsun to desist from so daring a coup and kowtowed so many times that his head was bleeding, but Chang would not listen. The two Emperors begged Chang Hsun with tears and in a state of great agony, but to no purpose. It was of course beyond the power of Hsuan Tung to oppose the forced enhancement which Chang had planned. In the memorials to which I have referred it is most ridiculous to find that the President and the Vice-President as well as Inspector-General, Lu Yung-ting, have been represented as upholding the treacherous act of Chang Hsun. The President, who is the corner-stone of the Republic, would never suffer the Republic to be destroyed unless his own life should end at the same time. Though kept in a condition of captivity he has been in communication with me by telephone and by letter, assuring me that he would rather die than betray the trust of the people and enjoying me to do so. I must support the Republic. In the evening the Vice-President lost no time in declaring that his name has been placed on the forged memorial without his authority, and that as long as he is alive he would never throw in his lot with such a traitor. These facts will be fully proved to prove what should be thought of the authenticity of the other memorials. All these forged decrees and memorials are fabricated by Chang Hsun and his group of iniquitous associates in the palace and in the streets. I have no doubt that the people will be able to distinguish between the truth and the lies of Chang Hsun and his associates."

documents in the official gazette. History is not lacking in instances in which fabricated documents have been utilised for the false interpretation of the wishes of the people; but the way in which Chang Hsun has acted is certainly without a precedent. It has been the clamour of Chang Hsun that he wanted to be exceedingly loyal to his former masters. There is no blame to be attached to this policy if it were pursued in the right manner. Many of the officials that have served under the Manchu regime have again taken up office in the republic and their sympathies with the defunct regime have been no less sincere than what Chang claims to have. This very motive should dissuade them from doing anything that might jeopardise the fortune of the T'ing House. The swiftness with which dynasties come and go should open the eyes of any man who is silly enough to believe in the false gradient of imperialism. It was therefore with very edifying prudence that the T'ing House, abdicated the throne whereby the country ceased to be the property of one single family but the common property of all the people including the T'ing House itself. It was this right conception of world politics that earned for the defunct regime the privileges of exceptional treatment; and when any officer serves the republic after having served the imperial rulers, the censure of a divided allegiance does not apply. The very fact that the T'ing House has been enjoying the privileges which have been permanently accorded to it should be a source of credit to its former servants who have certainly done all that could be expected of them in the light of the most exacting loyalty. What a distortion of the principle of civility to argue that it consists in no other course than that of imperial restoration? If under the republican flag there was no scope for Chang Hsun to exercise his loyalty, then he has been receiving undeserved Government emoluments during the past six years during which he has rendered no services to the T'ing House or the Republic. No one can pretend to be charitable or faithful when he endangers the object of his affections. In an age when Government for the people and by the people is popular cry, how can Chang Hsun expect to reverse the course of history by making China's millions pledge their allegiance to a family that is not absolutely free from racial prejudice? Surely no danger is so great as being the target at which all shots are aimed. Let it be supposed that Chang Hsun's coup is a success; how long will it last? If eventually it must fail, it would land the T'ing House in circumstances quite different from those in which it found itself to-day. What grievance has Chang Hsun suffered at the hands of the T'ing House that he should be so resolute to trample upon its welfare? Indeed Chang Hsun is not only the common enemy of the Republic, but he deserves the most bitter hatred of the T'ing House itself.

In the false decree of Chang Hsun, it was alleged that good Government is impossible under a Republic, and that by restoring the Monarchy good administration will be perpetuated. Who is Chang Hsun that he should so arrogantly discuss politics? If good Government can only be obtained under a monarchy, what was the cause of the first revolution? A glance through the pages of history will convince us that nations which have given up monarchism have done so with very advantageous results. But I defy any one to refer me to the history of any country which has been the better for reverting to Monarchical Government after having once become a Republic? France made three desperate struggles to revive a Monarchy; but the victory was reserved for the Republic, and in 1871 it came to stay forever. Since then France has had a stable Government. But the struggles which lasted for eighty years cost France dear, and the national energy of that country was well nigh exhausted. The form of Government of a country may be likened to the root of a tree. If after a tree has been planted, its root is interfered with every now and then, the tree will wither and die. From this it is certain that rash changes in the form of Government produce perdition. When no attempts are made to stem internal strife and national perdition, it is idle to say that one is working for political reform. Even a child will not fall a victim to such deceptions. Chang Hsun is not only seeking to overthrow the Republic, but he is doing the greatest possible injury to the T'ing House. By the Imperial family he is bitterly detested while all the so-called supporters of the restoration hate the very sight of Chang Hsun at the bottom of their hearts.

Let it be inquired what makes Chang Hsun so arrogant and on what is he relying? Perhaps he thought that the nation's tolerance of the lawless deeds of his army troops signified that his strength was invincible. No doubt this is what has encouraged him to attempt to sway the country through a helpless boy Emperor, so that he may suppress all those that are not of one mind with him while appointing him and left man of his own choice. He would choose, he would desire, in regard to China's affairs, to let the sheep with his goat and make the latter the master, thus helping him to renew the old imperial tactics whereby people will be denied a voice in politics. He is now doing what he likes with the boy Emperor and it may be safely presumed that when the opportune moment comes he will seek to overthrow the T'ing House and to place Hsuan Tung and his group of iniquitous associates at the head of the Republic. This is the real aim of Chang Hsun and his associates. They are now doing what they like with the boy Emperor and it may be safely presumed that when the opportune moment comes he will seek to overthrow the T'ing House and to place Hsuan Tung and his group of iniquitous associates at the head of the Republic. This is the real aim of Chang Hsun and his associates.

**INTIMATIONS**

## INDIA CHOLAGOGUE

### AN EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR MALARIAL FEVER

Removes the cause of Malaria by its prompt and healthy action upon the BLOOD, ultimately killing the MALARIAL PARASITE.

Prepared by  
**C. H. & F. L. OSGOOD**  
Newrich, Conn. U.S.A.  
And sold by all leading Chemists.

**KAIPING COAL**

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO  
**DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR**  
**KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,**  
NTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

**NOTICE.**

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Large Quantities of CHINESE FOODS Etc.

For particulars apply in writing to the Naval Secretary, Commodore's Office, H. M. Dock Yard, Hongkong, July 14, 1917. 1896

**LOST.**

FROM Cosmopolitan Dock, Irish Terrier DOG, answers to the name of Paddy. Reward \$20.00. J. FISHER, Cosmopolitan Dock.

Hongkong, July 14, 1917. 1882

**HIMMEL'S CURE for ASTHMA**

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield visited the benefits he received from HIMMEL'S CURE, and every post he received a letter from him, saying "I am cured of my asthma."

It is now 18 years since the late Lord Beaconsfield visited the benefits he received from HIMMEL'S CURE, and every post he received a letter from him, saying "I am cured of my asthma."

**RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY LOAN 1917.**

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN UP TO THE 28th JULY, 1917.**

**G. TISDALL,**  
Manager.  
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.  
Hongkong, July 9, 1917. 1940

**KEATING'S KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES.**

**KEATING'S KILLS**

**BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES.**

**TINS 3/6**

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1 THERAPION No. 2 THERAPION No. 3**

**THERAPION**





# WATSON'S

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF  
THE FAR EAST  
FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT  
QUALITY, NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE  
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.

## To-day's Advertisements

### FOR SALE

**TEAKWOOD MOTOR BOAT**, hull and  
rigging in good order and condition.  
Length 35' 0" 35' 0"  
Beam 8' 0" 8' 0"  
Depth 3' 6" 3' 6"  
Teak wood deck house 18' 0" long  
fitted with vaneux shutters.  
Completely equipped with stern gear,  
including brass propeller, brass rudder,  
steering gear, telegraph and usual  
accessories.  
Vessel may be seen at The Kowloon  
Engineering Works.  
No reasonable offer refused.

Apply—  
SHIP BROKERS,  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.  
Hongkong, July 14, 1917. 1960

### PUBLIC AUCTION

**THE** Underigned have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,  
(from ACCOUNT OF THE CONSERVATOR)

### TUESDAY

the 17th July, 1917, at 12 o'clock  
Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 5,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.  
**FOUR FOX TERRIER PUPS**  
Terms—as usual.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 14, 1917. 1960

### PUBLIC AUCTION

**THE** Underigned have received in-  
structions to sell by Public Auction,  
on

### TUESDAY

the 17th July, 1917, at 3 p.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 5,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street.  
About Twenty Five Dozen  
**SLAZINGER TENNIS BALLS**  
IN AIR TIGHT TINS.  
As used in recent Tennis Tournaments.  
Terms—as usual.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 14, 1917. 1960

### THE CALENDAR

#### MEMO FOR TO-MORROW

St. Swithin's Day.

#### MEMOS. FOR MONDAY

Full Court of Appeal.  
3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at  
P.W.D.

#### General Memoranda

**WEDNESDAY, July 11—**  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,  
Blackwood Ware, etc., at Messrs.  
Hughes and Hough's.  
**THURSDAY, July 10—**  
11 a.m.—New Moon.  
12.30 p.m.—Ex. Gen. Meeting of the  
British Traders Insurance Co., Ltd.  
**THURSDAY, July 12—**  
Land Investment Co's. Dividend due.  
West Point Building Co's. Dividend  
due.  
**FRIDAY, July 13—**  
Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock  
Exchange.  
**FRIDAY, July 13—**  
Russian Internal Liberty Loan closes.  
**TUESDAY, July 11—**  
Noon—Auction of "Lyaholt," 104  
The Peak, at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's  
Sales Rooms.

## THE CHINA MAIL

## Typhoon Map and Guide

(CONTINUED)

PRICE 50 cents.

of reorganisation, but to endeavour to  
a spirit of compromise to secure unity,  
which is strength in such a crisis,  
letting their decisions be guided and  
governed as far as possible by what  
has hitherto been regarded as the law  
of the Constitution.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL

The typhoon passed near or over  
Formosa last night in a N. W. by  
direction.

His Excellency the Governor has  
appointed Mr. Frank Birley Johnson  
to be an Official Justice of the Peace for  
the Colony of Hongkong.

Four Chinese, residing at No. 283  
Shanghai Street, Yau-mai, have been  
sent to the Government Civil Hospital  
suffering from poisoning.

A formal reception on the occasion  
of the French National holiday was held  
to-day, between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m., at  
the residence of the French Consul  
General, Mr. Reau, Peak Road.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1917.

## THE MIDSUMMER MADNESS AT PEKING.

This much satisfaction may be  
derived from what has been happen-  
ing at Peking during the past few  
weeks: the question of a restoration  
of the monarchy may now be regarded  
as settled once and for all as an  
utterly impracticable idea in China.  
General CHANG HSUN's camp fight  
has proved to the world the utter  
hopelessness of the Monarchical  
cause in China, and this disturbing  
factor in Chinese politics at least  
is eliminated for a long time to come.  
The nation is now definitely com-  
mitted to the Republican form of  
Government. The manifestoes of  
the Republican leaders show a grasp  
of affairs, a strength of political  
convictions and a virility which strik-  
ingly contrasts with the medieval  
puerilities of the Edict which was  
promulgated in the name and under  
the seal of the boy-emperor on July  
1st. There can be no doubt about  
the truth of General TUAN KI SUI's  
statement that the people of China  
are much more enlightened and  
democratic in spirit than ever before.  
The meaning of the great uprising  
of the people of China against the  
Restoration is clear and emphatic.  
The whole country has risen instantly  
in condemnation of CHANG HSUN's  
daring action, and in the brief space  
of a fortnight we find the Monarchy  
at an end, the arch conspirator a refugee  
in the Dutch Legation, and his army  
disbanded. It is not all plain sailing  
yet, however. The adherence of  
China to the Republican system of  
Government has been registered in  
no uncertain manner, but it has been  
clearly revealed that on the question  
of what should now be done there  
is a very important division in  
the Republican camp. The Southern  
group with its headquarters at  
Shanghai is completely out of  
sympathy apparently with the  
Northern group as regards the main  
lines of action to be taken. The latter  
have re-constituted the Republican  
Government, a proceeding against  
which the Southerners protest, as being  
unconstitutional. The Southerners  
are in favour of forfeiting the privileges  
which have been hitherto accorded  
to the ex-Imperial Family, while it  
is clear from the manifesto of General  
TUAN KI SUI that the Northerners  
are disposed to pardon the members  
of the Imperial Family on the ground  
that evidence is available that they  
were the unwilling tools of CHANG  
HSUN. Another point of difference  
apparently is with regard to the  
Parliament. The Southerners demand  
that the Parliament which the Pre-  
sident dissolved under pressure from  
CHANG HSUN shall be immediately  
convened. TUAN KI SUI, remember-  
ing his experiences with that Par-  
liament, is surely likely to welcome  
that demand. Let us hope that a  
means of bridging these sectional  
differences may speedily be  
found. The manifest duty of the  
Republican leaders now is not to  
quarrel but to unite about the details

Very unusual meteorological con-  
ditions in Hongkong attracted atten-  
tion last night. At about 7 o'clock while  
the western sky was brilliant with the  
glory of the setting sun, the sudden  
glow of the eastern sky, in direct contrast,  
was covered with a huge rainbow. When  
the sun had set there was a series of  
loud thunders, and vivid streaks of  
lightning played continuously, lighting  
up the inky darkness, and a heavy  
downpour of rain followed. This  
helped to considerably lower the tem-  
perature which during the day re-  
gistered about 92° Fahr.

### A FIRE AT KOWLOON DOCKS.

Early this morning a fire alarm was  
sounded at the Kowloon Docks. The  
fire, however, was extinguished by the  
Dockyard employees before the Fire  
Brigade arrived on the scene. It is  
believed that the fire was caused by an  
ignition in the keel box of a ship in the  
course of construction, as the result of a  
workman dropping a hot rivet.

### THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN DOUMER.

The death of Captain Rene Doumer,  
the noted French aviator, and son of  
M. Paul Doumer, the well-known Sen-  
ator, and formerly Governor of French  
Indo-China, has already been reported.  
The *Levee de Paris* publishes a letter  
from an officer, telling how the death of  
the end of Captain Doumer. The writer  
says:  
"A cavalryman came up to me and said  
he had a message for me. By the light  
of my pocket electric torch we went  
down together into my dug-out, when he  
handed me a weighted message which  
had been dropped by an aeroplane, and  
which he had picked up in an open  
field on his way back from fatigue  
duty. It was a streamer of the German  
colours, black, white and red, and at-  
tached to it was a little grey linen packet  
weighted with a little sand. I opened  
the packet. It contained a white envel-  
ope with this inscription in large letters:  
"To the aviators of the army."  
Inside the envelope were two letters in  
German and two photographs. Here is a  
literal translation of the letters. The  
first runs: "Captain Rene Doumer, who  
fell in an air fight on April 25, 1917,  
of Brion, has been buried with  
German officers and with military  
honours in the Military Cemetery at  
Asfeld-la-Ville." Two photographs of  
his grave are attached to the letter, one  
of them for Madame Doumer.

### RE-INSURANCE OF WAR RISKS.

### NEW GOVERNMENT MEASURE.

The Japanese Government has in-  
troduced in the Diet a Bill providing for  
the re-insurance of war risks. Accord-  
ing to the Bill the Japanese Government  
will be ready to accept a re-insurance  
of war risks in respect of an original  
contract concluded by a Japanese  
insurance company or by a Japanese  
branch or agency of a foreign insurance  
company which accepted risks at a  
premium lower than that which has  
been fixed by the Japanese authorities.  
The objects of re-insurance are to be  
vessels of Japanese nationality, goods  
exported from or imported into Japan,  
or goods shipped on Japanese vessels.  
With regard to the amount of re-  
insurance to be accepted by the Govern-  
ment in respect of a ship, this will be  
decided by a special Committee to be  
appointed for the purpose. *Japan  
Chronicle.*

### DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY

WHEN you fail to provide your family  
with a bottle of Chamberlain's  
Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy  
this season of the year, you are neglecting  
them, as a loving parent you are sure to  
be, and it is too dangerous a  
malady to be trifled with. This is  
especially true if there are children in  
the family. A dose or two of the remedy  
will place the trouble within control and  
perhaps save a life or at least a doctor's  
bill. For sale by all Chemists and Store-  
keepers.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

### SPECIAL SERVICES OF OFFICERS RECOGNISED.

In to-day's *Gazette* there is pub-  
lished by command the following  
extract from a Report by the  
General Officer Commanding to the  
Home Authorities on the services  
rendered by the Hongkong Volun-  
teer Corps and the Hongkong  
Volunteer Reserve, in which special  
mention is made of individuals who  
have rendered valuable services in  
connection with the war, and it  
is mentioned that His Excellency  
the Governor expressed his con-  
fidence in the recommendations  
made.

Extract from Report by the  
General Officer Commanding.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel ARTHUR CHAP-  
MAN, V.D., Commandant.  
Commanded the Corps with  
zeal and efficiency during the war.  
Much extra work has fallen upon  
him.

Surgeon-Major GEORGE DUNCAN  
RALEIGH BLACK.

In addition to his Volunteer  
duties has done daily duty at the  
Military Hospital since 22nd Janu-  
ary, 1915, and given up half his  
time from a very busy private  
practice, thereby enabling a Royal  
Army Medical Corps officer to be  
sent on service. Paid two hun-  
dred dollars a month from Army  
funds.

Captain WILLIAM BYRNES.

Have been conspicuous and anti-  
cipated at duty with the electric  
lights and have been on night duty  
alternate weeks ever since the war  
and they are fully employed at  
their profession by day have had  
to rest when they can.

Captain GEORGE PHILLIPS LAMBERT,  
V.D.

Has been attached to the Army  
Service Corps since the outbreak  
of the war. His services have  
contributed to the release of two  
senior Army Service Corps officers  
for active service, as well as a  
subaltern of the 2nd Buffs, Duke  
of Cornwall's Light Infantry, formerly at-  
tached to the A.S.C., also a Quar-  
termaster Army Service Corps, for  
service in North China.

For the last eighteen months  
Captain Lambert has been in sole  
charge of the A.S.C. water and  
coolie transport and has in addi-  
tion rendered considerable "assistan-  
ce" in the Supply Office. Paid  
five shillings per diem from Army  
funds.

Company Sergeant-Major GEORGE  
WILLIAM KYNOC.

Conspicuous zeal on electric  
lights duty continuously during  
the war.

Company Sergeant-Major WALTER HIGBY  
(Permanent Staff).

A great increase of work has  
fallen on him since the war owing  
to the expansion of the Corps.  
Sergeant WALTER JOSEPH HILL.

Conspicuous zeal on electric  
light duty continuously during the  
war.

Sergeant HERBERT FRANCIS  
HAINES.

Conspicuous zeal on electric  
light duty continuously during the  
war.

Armourer Sergeant GEORGE WILLIAM  
AVENELL (Permanent Staff).

A great increase of work has  
fallen on him since the war owing  
to the expansion of the Corps.

## HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

Major GEORGE HENRY WAKEMAN.

Commanded the Volunteer Re-  
serve at the outbreak of the war  
and has continued to do so with  
zeal and efficiency ever since.  
Much extra work has fallen upon  
him during the war.

Captain GRONOW KINASTON HALL  
BUTTS.

Appointed Adjutant in June  
1915 and has ever since shown  
much zeal and energy in the  
general training and work of the  
Reserve.

Quartermaster Sergeant EDWARD  
WILLIAM DAWSON.

Devoted himself entirely to  
military duty during the first six  
weeks of the war and much extra  
work has fallen upon him since.

Company Sergeant-Major FRANK  
LEWIS COOK.

Devoted himself entirely to  
military duty during the first six  
weeks of the war and much extra  
work has fallen upon him since.

The following letter has been received  
by His Excellency the Governor in  
reply:—

DOWNING STREET,  
10th May, 1917.

SIR—I have the honour to acknow-  
ledge the receipt of Mr. NIXON'S de-  
patch No. 408 of 14th November last,  
transmitting reports by the General  
Officer Commanding on the services  
rendered by the Hongkong Volunteer  
Corps and the Hongkong Volunteer  
Reserve, which also include the  
names of certain officers and non-  
commissioned officers whom it is desired  
to commend for special services to the  
Empire in connection with local defence  
measure, and the military situation  
arising out of the war.

2. These recommendations were laid  
before the Army Council, who decided  
to make a special notification of the  
names of those officers and non-com-  
missioned officers throughout the Empire  
deemed to be deserving of recognition,  
although their services may not have  
been sufficient to merit the recognition  
known as a "mention in despatches",  
or other higher reward, judged by the  
standard applied in the case of those  
who have participated in actual military  
operations in the field.

3. The publication of names was  
effected by a War Office notice through  
the Press Bureau on 26th-27th February,  
copy enclosed. On page 53 under  
"China" you will find the names of  
those you have recommended, besides 3  
names of officers not mentioned in the  
enclosures to your despatch. The  
officers and non-commissioned officers  
specified are granted the Reward of an  
honourable entry in their record of  
service. I suggest that the list, as con-  
cerns the China Command, should be  
published in the official *Gazette* to-  
gether with your despatch of the 14th Novem-  
ber and this reply, in which I gladly  
recognise the services of both the  
Volunteers and the Reserve.

4. I notice that in the War Office  
publication no distinction is made be-  
tween the Volunteer Corps and Volunteer  
Reserve as in the enclosures to your  
despatch, but you will doubtless con-  
sider this point in any local publication  
of names.

I have further to request that you  
will cause a note to be made out of the  
record of service of any official of the  
Colonial Government who have been  
included as entitled to such entry.

I have, Sir,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor

Sir F. H. MAY, K.C.M.G.,

&c., &c., &c.

## COMMERCIAL.

### HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor in their  
weekly share report dated Friday, 13th  
July, state:—

Dealings in our market have been  
brought practically to a standstill chief-  
ly owing to the rapid and sensational rise  
in Sterling Exchange which has recently  
occurred.

Shanghai is also affected not only by  
the high rate of exchange but by the  
political upheaval in China which has  
not yet terminated.

Rubber is quoted 2/5½ per lb. buyers  
(Plantation).

BANKS.—Hongkong Banks could  
be bought at 967½. An interim dividend  
for the half year ending 30th June has  
been declared at the rate of 23-3, per  
share to be paid at 2/6½ Exchange.

MARINE INSURANCES remain unaltered.

FIRE INSURANCES are nominal at last  
quotations.

SURFACES.—Douglases at 85 and Den-  
feries Indos at 101, are nominal. Star-  
feries are without business at 82.

RENTAL.—China-Singapore have sellers  
at 80½. Malabars are featureless at 82½.

ORIS AND MINS.—Langkats are  
unchanged with buyers round about 15.  
15. Raubers are nominal at 22-45. Tronachs  
at 25/3, and Urals at 32½. There are still  
buyers of Shells at 1200, cum all locally.  
Kailans are steady at 34/6.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—  
Kowloon Wharves under continued pres-  
sure have declined to 83, at which price  
sales have been effected, there are buyers  
slightly under this. Hongkong Docks  
are nominal at 81½. Shanghai Docks  
have changed hands at 74. The 34.  
Company has declared a dividend of 15.  
9 for the year just ended. It has carried  
forward 73,000. The Annual Meet-  
ing will be held on the 27th inst. and  
the Transfer Books will be closed from  
the 19th July.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—  
West Point are on offer at 77½, with no  
buyers in evidence. This Company has  
declared an interim dividend of 83 per  
share payable on the 28th inst. Hong-  
kong Lands are wanted at 83. This  
Company has declared an interim  
dividend of 92½ per share payable on the  
28th inst. Hongkong Hotels are wanted  
at 87½. Controls might be placed at  
82. Kowloon Lands at 84 are nominal  
as are Humphreys at 81.

CORROZ MINES.—The Northern market  
exhibited a little strength during the  
week under review, but at the close  
was found to be quiet. The following  
quotations give present prices:—Ewes  
Tin 125, Kung Yik Tin 144, Shanghai  
Cottons Tin 124, Yangtze Tin 670.  
KILN COAL COMPANIES.—Hongkong El-  
ectrics are very steady at 84½. China  
Lights at 84 are nominal. Hongkong  
Trams have been the medium of some  
business between 86-35 and 86-40.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Watsons are steady  
at 86. Cement are easy at 57½. China  
Portland Cement is nominal at 87½ and  
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## THE MAGISTRACY.

### OPIUM PLANTED TO HIS BODY.

Mr. Wood this morning fined a  
Chinese \$30 on the charge of being in  
the unlawful possession of three taels of  
raw opium.

Inspector Brown said that the opium  
was found stuck to the defendant's body  
with plaster.

### THEFT OF A FIG.

Before Mr. Wood this morning a  
Chinese was charged with stealing a pig,  
valued at \$10.

The defendant was remanded until  
next Friday.

### SEVEN TRAM CONDUCTORS FINED FOR GAMBLING.

In Mr. Dyer Ball's court this morning,  
seven conductors in the employ of the  
Tramway Company were fined \$2 each  
on the charge of gambling at No. 136  
Praya East, Wanchai.

### JAPAN'S PART IN THE WAR.

In the course of an article contributed  
to the *Daily Chronicle*, Mr. N. Kato,  
editor of the *Osaka Mainichi*, writes:—

"From time to time a curious question  
is put to us by many Englishmen:—  
'What is Japan doing in this war?'—as  
if Japan has ceased to fight, if not  
entirely ceased to be one of the Allies!  
The question somewhat annoys us, for we  
know it is not, but because we notice  
here a certain tendency of thought, or  
rather a misunderstanding, among the  
people of the Western Allies that, thanks  
to the great disaster Japan is reaping  
some rich harvest at a small cost paid  
at the earlier stage of the war. This is  
an utter mistake."

Japan is not a nation of speculators, ship-  
owners, and manufacturers of war ma-  
terial, who no doubt are making big  
profits out of the war, the people at  
large are suffering from the enormous  
increase in the cost of living, and the  
nation as a whole is no richer than be-  
fore on account of the heavy military  
and naval expenditures. Only the other  
day I was chatting with one of the most  
influential Japanese bankers here in  
London, and he readily confirmed my  
view that there is no greater  
mistake than to suppose that Japan  
is making money out of the war.  
He was most emphatic in asserting that  
the sooner the war is over the better for  
the Japanese industry. In spite of all  
she is suffering from the consequence of  
the world-struggle as much as any of  
the Allied nations, with the exception of  
Belgium and Serbia, not to mention  
France, the main theatre of the battle.

Except for a few lucky speculators, ship-  
owners, and manufacturers of war ma-  
terial, who no doubt are making big  
profits out of the war, the people at  
large are suffering from the enormous  
increase in the cost of living, and the  
nation as a whole is no richer than be-  
fore on account of the heavy military  
and naval expenditures. Only the other  
day I was chatting with one of the most  
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the world-struggle as much as any of  
the Allied nations, with the exception of  
Belgium and Serbia, not to mention  
France, the main theatre of the battle.

People who do not think much may  
wonder why Japan has not yet sent her  
troops to Europe. In fact, we are often  
put this question as if Japan is shirking  
the responsibility of doing so for her  
selfish interest! But are they aware of  
the fact that in order to send only one  
division of the army from Japan no  
fewer than 20 or 30 big liners and cargo  
boats are required for its transport, be-  
sides a considerable number of warships  
for its escort! And that for only one  
division! Suppose we send over ten  
divisions, which will be a million of Japanese  
troops, more than we will be of some  
use will be taken up, which is now  
being used for more essential  
purposes of the war. It is for the Allies to  
decide whether this is a paying business  
or not, especially at a time when there  
is such a dearth of tonnage at home. It  
is small wonder, then, that Japan has  
never been asked by the Allies to send  
troops to Europe. If, however, she were  
asked to help in this way, I am firmly  
convinced that she would not hesitate to  
concur with the wishes of her gallant  
Allies! At the same time I cannot help  
wondering that such a contingency will  
never arise.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

### ATTENDANCE.

Mr. T. F. Hough, A.S.P. (R.) (Trat-  
fic), having returned to the Colony,  
resumes duty.

### CONDUCTOR PRACTICE.

Monday, July 16th, Wednesday, July  
18th, and Monday, July 23rd.  
Music Class for the 18th, is can-  
celled.

### BAND PRACTICE.

Band Practice for the 17th, is can-  
celled.

### A BATTENBERG TO WED LADY



# TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## ANOTHER IRISH PARLIAMENTARY VACANCY.

LONDON, July 13. The death is announced of Mr. Patrick O'Brien, M.P. Mr. O'Brien was Nationalist member for Kilkenny City. He was returned for that constituency unopposed.

## ULSTER PROCESSIONS.

LONDON, July 13. The Twelfth of July processions were resumed at Ulster, but were quiet affairs. No flags were carried at Belfast, where a religious service replaced the customary speeches.

## MANCHESTER COTTON STOCKS.

LONDON, July 13. In Manchester it is understood that the census of stocks of Cotton in spinning hands reveals that the quantity is lower than was supposed. It is probable that the Cotton Board will recommend a curtailment of the production of Mills to four days weekly. This will directly affect 100,000 operatives.

## FRENCH SHIPPING LOSSES IN 1916.

PARIS, July 13. Shipping losses and accidents in 1916 accounted for 2,700,000 tons, as compared with the pre-war annual average of 600,000 tons.

## FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

PARIS, July 13. The arrivals for the week ending July 6th were 1,067 and the sailings 1,009. Three vessels above and one below 1,000 tons were sunk, and nine were unsuccessfully attacked.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 14. Silver is quoted at 40 1/2. There is Continental and other demand. The Market is steady.

## NEW YORK, July 13.

American bankers have purchased from a Mining Corporation in Canada, 400,000 ounces of silver at \$39.18. The highest price paid in New York, recently, was \$40. The heavy foreign demand continues.

## GERMANS DEPRESSED.

### HINDENBURG'S ANGER AT THE GERMAN RETREAT.

From a trustworthy source I learn (says the Daily Telegraph) special correspondent at Rotterdam that Hindenburg, alarmed at the threat to his vaunted line, hastened to the western front where he remained two days. Following the British Army's successful blow, he summoned a council of war and investigated the circumstances of the disaster, which he attributed to blunders on the part of divisional commanders. Apparently Hindenburg regarded the district north of the point at which the retreating movement ceased as impregnable. Events proving otherwise, Hindenburg, refusing to admit that his judgment was at fault, or that he had under-estimated the British prowess, refused to see in the loss of Vimy Ridge anything but mistakes on the part of subordinate commanders who, it is reported, have been submitted to characteristic bullying on the road to the front, and that they should at least have avoided the surrender of such a large number of officers and men.

From the same source as this information I learn that whilst Hindenburg on leaving professed confidence in the general position, there was great feeling of depression in the German ranks consequent on the disillusion of the belief that the Somme retreat had upset the Allied plans and removed the possibility of their being again subjected to the terrible artillery bombardments of last year.

## FUNNY ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Home contemporary reproduces the following advertisements:—  
The first is from a Swiss paper, and the second from an Indian paper.  
(1).—Spacious Rooms.—Best beds. Here we cook the English every day. Attention to children under arms. The French spoken on Sundays and Fridays, otherwise not, unless special intention is ordered. Dogs must not be without special leave of the propriety herein brought. Carriages to hire, horses to ride, or asses equal to the company herein visiting. It is always to give best attention to comfort of esteemed and high-well-born company to this Hotel's endowments.  
(2).—I have nine children and one wife, and I want one girl to look after them, and to teach the young idea to speak the English language. I will give you home (one room downstairs) and eight rupees pay, and food with the child, which will be good curry and that every day, my child being Bengali, could not speak the English to you will not have much trouble. You must perform the mite on the Piano. I would like the young lady to learn play the European Lullaby. I shall be your respected friend and well-wisher.

# EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## A SIGNIFICANT INTERVIEW.

### VIENNA URGING PEACE.

LONDON, July 12. The latest authentic news from Berlin states that the Kaiser received the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador and also the Crown Prince.  
There is the strongest reason for believing that Vienna is strenuously urging the necessity for peace.

## THE MESOPOTAMIA COMMISSION.

### DEBATE OPENED.

LONDON, July 12. In the House of Commons, the Mesopotamian debate was opened by the Attorney-General who stated that the appointment of a Judicial Tribunal of Enquiry into the Commission's allegations which adversely affected the conduct of military officers was merely an act of justice, because the persons therein criticised, up to the present had not been afforded an opportunity for vindication. The Court would be enabled to deal separately with each officer, and separately report to the Army Council. Alternatively, the Government was willing to set up a tribunal by statute to deal with cases both of soldiers and civilians.

## REASON FOR MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RESIGNATION.

LONDON, July 13. In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain stated that it was impossible for him to remain at the India Office when his conduct might be questioned by a judicial tribunal which would deal with persons censured in the Mesopotamia Report. His resignation was final.

## SUCCESSFUL RAIDS BY BRITISH.

### Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports.

We drove off raiders westward of Quenast and took some prisoners. There was great aerial activity yesterday. A large number of bombs were dropped on enemy aerodromes and communication dumps. We carried out eight other German aeroplanes and brought down four German aeroplanes and drove down six. Three of ours are missing.

### LATER.

### Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports.

We raided the enemy trenches to the south of Hulluch and to the North-east of Ypres.

We repulsed raids to the south-east of Gavrelle, in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal, and to the east of Neuport.

## A GALLANT AVIATOR.

### LONDON, July 12.

The following letter from a Commanding Officer to the father of Second Lieutenant John Young, of the Flying Corps, who was killed in Saturday's air raid on London, strikingly illustrates the qualities of the young defenders of the Metropolis.

After paying tribute to Lieutenant Young's very gallant record, he states that the aviator went up in every respect right. On the last occasion he flew single-handed into the midst of 22 raiders, the pilot and observer firing. Immediately all the enemy machines concentrated their fire on him. Each enemy's fire was "too awful for words. Your son did not hesitate the slightest. He flew on until, with bullets, his machine put its nose upwards and went spinning down to the sea from 14,000 feet. I am proud to think that your son was in my command."

## THE CASE OF LORD HARDINGE.

### LONDON, July 13.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour announced that Viscount Hardinge had twice offered his resignation since the publication of the report, but Mr. Balfour had refused it.

## TO PLEASE BRITAIN.

### "STAR-SPANGLED BANNER'S" THIRD VERSE STRUCK OUT.

As a concession to British sentiment it has been ordered in New York that the third verse of "The Star-Spangled Banner" should be omitted at official functions. Here is the precious verse:—  
And where is that band who so vaunt-ingly swore  
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion  
A home and a country should leave us no more!  
Their blood has wiped out their foul footsteps' pollution.  
No refuge would save the hissing and snarl  
From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave.  
And the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph  
Doth wave over the land of the free and the home of the brave.

## CAUSES AND CURE FOR DIARRHOEA.

OVEREATING, a change in the temperature, unripe fruit, and impure water are some of the causes of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures these bowel disturbances promptly. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

# CHINA AND GERMANY.

## STATEMENT BY THE JAPANESE PREMIER.

The Prime Minister of Japan, Count Terauchi, in the course of a recent statement in the House of Peers said:—

Inasmuch as the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany by China, more than any other neutral country, has a very important bearing on the interests of this country, I will offer some explanation regarding the attitude which the Japanese Government has adopted on the question.

Immediately after its own severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, the U.S. Government intimated the fact to all other countries, at the same time suggesting to neutral countries that they should follow America's example. In view of the very close relations with this country the Chinese Government sought the views of the Japanese Government on America's suggestion. Seeing that the question was one of great importance to the Japanese Government, after deliberate consideration, replied to the effect that it deemed it advisable for China to break off diplomatic relations with Germany, in compliance with America's advice. When it is remembered that America broke off diplomatic relations with Germany in protest against Germany's arrogant attitude in infringing the rights of neutral countries, it must be regarded as a most appropriate step that China should follow America's example when she failed to secure satisfactory guarantees from Germany in the matter of upholding her rights as a Sovereign State. From Japan's standpoint also, China's severance of diplomatic relations with Germany must be welcomed, as Germany, hitherto has been engaged in political and other activity in China very dangerous to Japan and other Entente Powers, with every prospect of her scope of activity being extended in future. This is the reason why I laid the views of the Japanese Government unreservedly before the Chinese Government. On March 14th China officially notified the Japanese Government of her severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. In making this official communication to this country, the Chinese Government clearly stated that China took this step against Germany in the cause of humanity and justice, and not by any means from motives of gain. In regard to this matter, however, the Chinese Government approached this country with the desire that the Japanese Government should give its favourable consideration to the proposed revision of the Chinese Customs tariff, postponement of payment of the Boxer indemnity, and changes in certain clauses of the Treaties bearing on these matters. The Japanese Government had given very deliberate consideration to China's proposal, but as these matters required full and careful discussion among the Powers concerned, before giving a definite answer to the Chinese Government, Japan had exchanged views with these Powers. As a result, it was agreed on March 31st that a conference of representatives of the Powers at Peking should be held to discuss the matter. Inasmuch, however, as the question is still pending between the Chinese Government and the Powers concerned, I am not in a position to make any further report than this at the present juncture.

Since China broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, the next question calling for her attention was whether she would be well advised in declaring war against Germany or not. This question is, of course, one for China to decide, and it is a matter for deep regret that the question still remains unsettled. As it is very important not only to China, but to the world, I will state that the Japanese Government has been very anxious to see that the enemy's influence in the Pacific should be radically destroyed. I believe it to be most important that responsible statesmen in China should work for the speedy restoration of order in domestic affairs, and then to work for the pacification of that country in the Pacific against Germany. I admit of no doubt that China's entry into the war for the protection of humanity will win for her the respect and sympathy of the entire Powers who are fighting for victory in a righteous cause.

## INTERPELLATIONS IN THE DIET.

Mr. Ozaki recently introduced in the House of Representatives an interpellation on the Government's China policy. He said:—

"The present Government's advocacy of the non-interference policy in Chinese politics is well known, but I understand that it is not to be interpreted in the sense that the Japanese Government means to state its views even when asked to do so by China. If the Government means to refrain absolutely from interfering in China's domestic politics, I take the strongest exception to such a policy. For my part I rather believe it is necessary for Japan to extend a helping hand to China and guide that country in the right path as the duty of a friendly neighbour. It must be clear to everyone that China cannot be long left in her present state, and it is by no means advisable for this country to assume a watchful attitude toward that country at the present juncture. The fact that the present Cabinet is actually giving covert support to the Northern military in China admits of no doubt. Not only is this fact recognized by us Japanese, but it is probably known to all the outside Powers. The Southern party has been recently viewing Japan with a suspicious eye. Does the Premier recognize this fact? Even if the suspicions of the Powers are quite unfounded, the very fact that such suspicions have been created in the minds of other people must be regarded as a serious blunder on the part of the Government, which thus shows itself incapable of assuming the duties of administration. Has the present Cabinet taken any steps to remove such suspicions, or, if these suspicions are well-founded, what has made this Government adopt such a policy?"

## CRAMP COLIC.

NO need of suffering from cramp in the stomach, or intestinal colic, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it today! There will be no time to spend for after the attack, or to regret that you did not get it sooner. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## TRANSFER OF SHARES.

### AN INDO-CHINA S.N. CO. CASE.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice Mr. Justice Eve heard a summons on 17th May to determine whether 60 2/3 deferred shares in the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., should be entered on the company's register in the name of Mr. Frank Ernest Green, of 66, Buryland-road, Enfield, Middlesex, or in the name of Mr. Cyril Oswald John Hopkinson, The Lodge, St. Catherine's, Guildford, Surrey. Each of these gentlemen claims to be entitled to have his name registered in respect of these shares.

The summons was issued by the company, who asked that notwithstanding the claim of Mr. Hopkinson to be the owner of the shares, the company should be authorised to rectify the register by making such alterations as might be necessary for the purpose of restoring the name of Mr. Green as owner of the shares. It appeared that prior to the date of transfer of the shares Mr. Hopkinson was the registered holder.

Mr. May last a transfer dated April 7, 1916, was lodged at the company's office, whereby the shares were expressed to be transferred by Mr. Hopkinson to Mr. Green for the nominal sum of 10s. The usual notice was sent by the company to Mr. Hopkinson, informing him of the transfer, and he replied asking that the transfer might not be registered without further notice to him. The company assented, and notified Mr. Green of the objection which had been taken. Very shortly afterwards, the company received a letter from Messrs. Mortimer, Harley & Co., Ltd., by whom the transfer had been lodged, asking for the return of all documents forwarded by them in the matter, and Mr. Hopkinson was notified of the request. Nothing further appears to have been done for some time, until by an oversight in July, due to changes in the London staff of the steamship company, the transfer, which had been retained by the company, was passed through, and the name of Mr. Green was entered on the register as holder of the shares in place of the name of Mr. Hopkinson. Then the company's correspondence with Mr. Hopkinson was discovered, and the London secretaries of the company, assuming that Mr. Green ought not to have been entered on the register, amended the register, the entries now showing the shares to be held by Mr. Hopkinson. Mr. Hopkinson was asked by the company to take steps to establish his right, and they also suggested that Mr. Green should apply to the Court to be placed on the register, but as neither of the claimants had taken the step the company was anxious to have the question determined.

The transfer of April 7, 1916, was executed in blank by Mr. Hopkinson and handed by him with the above certificate to Messrs. Mortimer, Harley & Co., Ltd., thereby, it was stated, authorising that firm to fill in the name of the transferee, and to have their names registered as the holder of the shares in the name of Mr. Green, who was in their employ, with the view to his holding the shares as their nominees. The transfer being under seal, it was contended by Mr. Hopkinson that it could not be executed in favour of a transferee whose name was left blank, and that, therefore, the name of Mr. Green was improperly inserted, and was inoperative and void. But Mr. Green and the company were advised that, though the instrument might have been used as a deed, the presence of a seal did not prevent it from being valid as an agreement, and consequently it effectively transferred the right, to call upon the company to register the transferee as holder of the shares inasmuch as the holder of a share in the company did not require that the shares should be transferred by deed.

## JUDGMENT.

After hearing Counsel his Lordship reserved judgment, which he pronounced on 25th inst. In the course of the same judgment Mr. Justice Eve said:—  
In the month of March, 1916, the respondent, Mr. Cyril Oswald John Hopkinson, sold to Messrs. Mortimer, Harley & Co., Ltd., in whose employ he then was as general manager, 60 fully-paid deferred ordinary shares of £2 each in the capital of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., for sums amounting in all to £126,541 17s. 6d. Of these shares 870 were transferred to the purchasers or their nominees, but in respect of the remaining 60, all they received was the certificate and a transfer in blank executed by the vendor.  
The Company applied to the Court under Sub-Section (1) of Section 32 to rectify the register by re-inserting therein the name which was improperly struck out of, and is now, without sufficient cause, omitted from the register, and on such application the Court has power under Sub-Section 3 to decide any question relating to the title of any person who is a party to the application to have his name entered or omitted from the register. I point this out because no objection raised on Mr. Hopkinson's behalf was that in view of the attitude adopted by the Company in treating Mr. Green as the registered holder there were no grounds for any application to the Court to rectify the register, the section by the Company or Mr. Green, and that in the absence of an application by Mr. Hopkinson there was nothing to discuss, and the summons ought therefore to be dismissed.

But in my opinion there is nothing in this objection. The short and conclusive answer to the objection is this: that the section is brought into operation as soon as there is a person alleging himself to be aggrieved by an improper entry in or omission from the register, and therefore it is open to the person so aggrieved, or to the Company, or to any member of the Company, to come to the Court under the section. Mr. Hopkinson had taken the position of the person aggrieved some weeks before the summons was issued, and in those circumstances I have no doubt that the application properly made and that I have jurisdiction to determine the rights of the respondents upon the summons.

The fact that, as between the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and Mr. Green, the former could not properly be said to "treat" about a legal transfer of the shares into the name of the transferee, but the fact is that the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., so far from having notice of the insufficiency of the stamp duty paid on the transfer, were informed by a declaration, subscribed by the manager of Messrs. Mortimer, Harley & Co., Ltd., and by Mr. Green, that it was sufficiently stamped with a 10s stamp, and thereupon registered the transfer, and inserted Mr. Green's name in the register. Although, for reasons unconnected with this question of the stamp duty, the name was subsequently struck out of the register, it was wholly unauthorized and must be disregarded. The transfer was subsequently stamped with the proper ad valorem duty, and the penalty for neglect to do this, Mr. Hopkinson has been paid. The position, therefore, was this, that Mr. Green's name was on the register, and the transfer, by reason of which, Mr. Hopkinson's name was struck out of the register, was validly made. It is in my opinion impossible for Mr. Hopkinson to claim, as in effect he does, to have Mr. Green's name struck out of the register, and to make the register what it was before the transfer, when the summons came on to be heard. It was this, that Mr. Green's name was on the register, and the transfer, by reason of which, Mr. Hopkinson's name was struck out of the register, was validly made. It is in my opinion impossible for Mr. Hopkinson to claim, as in effect he does, to have Mr. Green's name struck out of the register, and to make the register what it was before the transfer, when the summons came on to be heard.

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# BATHING CAPS

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WE HAVE RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF

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THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE  
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"Only one can be best!" and the best isn't  
the "just as good" kind, is it?  
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because a "Malthoid" experience of over a  
quarter of a century is found in every yard.  
Ask our experts, who will instruct or super-  
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HAS ALWAYS LARGE STOCKS ON HAND OF

GALVANISED CORRUGATED SHEETS (American and Japanese Make)  
3/3" x 30 Gauge.  
Lengths: 6' 7' 8'  
Weight: 3 1/2 10 1/2 lbs. per sheet  
To-day's price: Yen 41.—per Picul Job Kobe.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED SHEETS (American and Japanese Make)  
3/3" x 24 Gauge, 26 Gauge and 28 Gauge.  
To-day's price: Yen 35.—per Picul Job Kobe.

GALVANISED FLAT SHEETS (American and Japanese Make)  
3" x 6" x 30 Gauge and weight per sheet about 9 1/2 lbs.  
To-day's price: Yen 47.—per Picul Job Kobe.

GALVANISED FLAT SHEETS (American and Japanese Make)  
3" x 6" x 24 Gauge, 26 Gauge and 28 Gauge.  
To-day's price: Yen 42.—per Picul Job Kobe.

AMERICAN TINPLATES 14" x 20" x 22 1/2 sheets x 170 lbs. @ Yen. 95.—  
per Box Kobe.

AMERICAN TINPLATES 14" x 20" x 11 1/2 sheets x 100 lbs. @ Yen. 17.—  
per Box Kobe.

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PROMPT ATTENTION SHALL BE GIVEN.  
(C.I.F. prices quoted)

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LTD.  
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CHURCH SERVICES.

**ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, HONGKONG**  
On Sunday after Trinity, July 15th.  
Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.)  
Matins (11 a.m.)  
Responses, Psalms, Venite, Stainer;  
Isaiah (Coke and Woodward); Te Deum, Russell, Jones and Fry;  
Benedictus, Goodenough (2nd evening);  
Holy Communion (12 noon)  
Hymns, 289, 323.  
God Save the King.  
Evening (8 p.m.)  
Responses, Psalms, Venite, Stainer;  
Magnificat, Stainer (2nd evening);  
Agnus Dei, Stainer; Hymns,  
242, 238, 18.

**St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.**  
Holy Communion at Morning Service.  
Responses, Psalms, Venite, Stainer;  
Hymns, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

**St. Peter's Church, West Point.**  
11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon.  
Preacher: Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Victoria.  
Evening Service at 6.30.  
Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

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**MOTORCYCLE AND MOTOR ACCESSORIES.**  
"Dunlop" & "Goodyear" Tyres  
(all sizes) Rubber Solution.  
Patches, Tools, Lamps, Horns.  
Speedometers, Pumps, Etc.  
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HONGKONG.

**KING EDWARD HOTEL**  
Central Location.  
ALL Electric Tram Pass Entrance.  
Electric Lifts, Face and Lighting.  
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Hot and Cold Water System throughout.  
Best of Food and Service.  
TELEPHONE 373  
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J. WITCHELL, Manager.

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A French Preparation for the Cure of  
ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE  
BOWEL AND BLADDER.  
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A French Preparation for the Cure of  
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**THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.**  
16, Des Vaux Road, Tel. 1322.

**SILIMPON (SEBATTIK) COAL**  
THE Undersigned having been appointed  
agents for the COWIN HARBOR  
COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote  
prices for best quality SILIMPON  
COAL (either cargo or Benken)  
at exempt from payment of all Port  
charges.  
SILIMPON COAL compares favourably  
with the better grades of Japanese  
Coal and gives good results on a very  
moderate consumption.  
Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or  
BANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON  
COAL (either cargo or Benken)  
are exempt from payment of all Port  
charges.  
At Sebatik Steamers are berthed along  
side the Company's wharf where there is a  
minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low  
water Spring Tides.  
Charts of Sibuku Bay (Sebatik Har-  
bour), Prices and all other information  
concerning the Port can be had on  
application to the Agents.  
**BRADLEY & CO., LTD.,**  
Agents, Cowin Harbour Coal  
Company, Limited.  
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Every kind of Footwear  
**MADE TO ORDER**  
**CHERRY & CO.,**  
PEDDER STREET,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.  
Telephone No. 491.  
HONGKONG, March 27, 1914.

**FRENCH LESSONS**  
G. MOUSSEAU.  
15, HARRISON HILL ROAD.

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**Shall It Be Hair or No Hair**  
It Is Up to You  
And Cuticura  
Cuducra Soap  
shampooing pre-  
ceded by Cuti-  
curea Ointment  
to the scalp  
removes the  
excess of sebum  
and restores the  
hair to its nat-  
ural state.  
Sample free by  
post. Address: F.  
W. Johnson & Co.,  
New York, U.S.A.  
Sole Importers: F.  
W. Johnson & Co.,  
HONGKONG.

**NEW TYPHOON SIGNALS.**  
New Local and Non-Local Storm  
Signal Codes will be introduced at  
Hongkong on 1st July, 1917, in place  
of the old Local Code, and the China  
Coast Code.  
The principal change in the Local  
Code is that the new signals will show  
the direction from which the gale is  
expected, whereas the old signals  
showed the position of the typhoon.  
The latter will be indicated, as hereto-  
fore, by the Non-Local Signals. The  
new Local Code is given below:—  
DAY SIGNALS.  
1.—Red cone, point upward, will  
mean a typhoon exists which may  
possibly cause a gale at Hongkong  
within 24 hours.  
2.—Black cone point upward—Gale  
expected from the North (N.W. to  
N.E.).  
3.—Black cone point downward—Gale  
expected from the South (S.E. to  
S.W.).  
4.—Black drum—Gale expected from  
the East (N.E. to S.E.).  
5.—Black ball—Gale expected from  
the West (N.W. to S.W.).  
6.—Two black cones, top one point  
down, bottom one point up—Gale  
expected to increase.  
7.—Black cross—Wind of typhoon  
force expected (any direction).  
Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by  
three explosive bombs, fired at intervals  
of 10 seconds at the Water Police  
Station and repeated at the Harbour  
Office.  
The signals will be lowered when it  
is considered that all danger is over.  
The Day Signals will be displayed at  
the masthead of the storm signal mast  
on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office,  
H.M.S. Tamar, Green Island signal mast,  
the flagstaff on the premises of the  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and  
Godown Company at Kowloon, the  
flagstaff on the premises of the Standard  
Oil Company at Lai-chai-kok, and the  
flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters  
at Lyemum.

**EXCHANGE.**  
Hongkong, July 14, 1917.  
On London: Bank Wire ... 2/7 1/2  
On demand ... 2/7 1/2  
On 30 days sight ... 2/7 1/2  
On 4 months sight ... 2/7 1/2  
On 6 months sight ... 2/7 1/2  
On 9 months sight ... 2/7 1/2  
On 12 months sight ... 2/7 1/2  
On New York: On demand ... 62 1/2  
On 30 days sight ... 62 1/2  
On 60 days sight ... 62 1/2  
On 90 days sight ... 62 1/2  
On 120 days sight ... 62 1/2  
On 150 days sight ... 62 1/2  
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On 240 days sight ... 62 1/2  
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